MISCEL-LANEOUS

1135. An International Statistical Education Centre at Calcutta in collaboration with the Central Statistical Institute to provide instructions in theory and practice of statistics to some students belonging to Middle, South and Far East Countries was established. One candidate was selected from Mysore who underwent training for eleven months at the Centre.

1136. With a view to giving wider publicity to the growing importance of statistics for purposes of policy making and scientific research in India and in order to secure international comparability as regards the standards for the collection and processing of statistics collected in different fields by several State Governments in India, a report of the work done by the Statistical Sections of the various departments indicating the progress in that direction, particularly in respect of the past six months was furnished to the central statistical organisation, New Delhi, for being incorporated in the issue of the "Progress of Indian Official Statistics."

1137. In response to some *pro forma* from the Central Government requiring statistical information regarding income, expenditure, and the like, in respect of District and Local Boards, Civil and Criminal cases handled and disposed of by the Courts and Police Departments and particulars relating to the Co-operative Societies in the State, the data was collected from the departments concerned and furnished to the Government of India.

1138. A Short Training Course in Statistics in Bangalore through the International Statistical Institute for the benefit of the Officers of the Statistical Sections of the several Departments in the State at a cost of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned in April 1952.

(iii) Archæology.

1139. The activities of the Department were mainly concentrated on the study of the conservation needs of the large number of protected ancient monuments of the State. Forty monuments were examined during the year. The detailed notes prepared in connection with each monument were forwarded to the custodian in charge of the monuments for taking timely action to remedy the defects

noticed. More than a dozen estimates of cost amounting to about Rs. 1 lakh received through the Muzrai Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners of Districts or the Public Works Department were returned duly countersigned during the year. A special estimate for urgent repairs to the Vidyasankara temple at Sringeri for Rs. 10,000 was also scrutinised. Other monuments of great archæological importance and architectural beauty inspected during the year that deserve to be noticed are the Arkeśvara temple at Hale Alur, Ramesvara temple at Narasamangala, Amaranarayana and Bhimesvara temples at Kaivara, Hariharesvaraswami temple at Harihar, Isvara temple at Anekonda, Lakshminarayana temple at Hosaholalu, Madhavarayaswami temple at Bellur and the Nagesvara and Channakesava temples at Mosale. An exhaustive note was prepared on the conservation needs of the Arkesvara temple at Hale Alur and Ramesvara temple at Narasamangala and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, for taking needful action.

1140. The Kallesvara temple at Aralaguppe is one of the early monuments of the State dating back to *circa* 10th Century A. D. The carved ceiling panels of this temple are one of sculptural beauty. This happens to be one of the finest among the figure sculptures in the State.

1141. The work of exploration of ancient sites was also done wherever possible with promising results.

1142. An important measure concerning the future control of the protected monuments of the State was the enactment by the Union Parliament of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archæological sites and remains Act 1951. There are at present over 250 protected ancient monuments and sites in the Mysore State. Of these, 108 are important monuments and 8 archæological sites have been declared by the Union Parliament to be of national importance and included in the Union list of protected monuments, while the rest come under the State list. The expenditure required for the maintenance and arrangements for watch and ward of the monuments and archæological sites of national importance will be borne by the Central Government as from 1st April 1950.